prepared by the
Crown Land Classification Committee

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PROVINCIAL CROWN LAND PLAN

for the

R.M. OF WOODLANDS

DRAFT

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I. INTRODUCTION

This Crown land plan classifies to various land uses the Provincial lands in the R. M. of Woodlands.

The planning and classification of Provincial Crown land in southern Manitoba is the responsibility of the Crown Land Classification Committee. This is an interdepartmental committee with representation from the Departments of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Northern Affairs and Municipal Affairs. The Crown Land Classification Committee reports to and receives its direction from the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet.

The Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet approves all Provincial Crown Land Plans, including plan amendments. The Crown Land Classification Committee prepares the plan and consults with local planning authorities respecting the plan and plan amendments prior to review by the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet.

The Crown land plan applies only to Provincial Crown land, the jurisdiction of which remains the responsibility of the Manitoba Government. The plan does not address Federal Crown, Indian Reserves or patented lands.

II. CROWN LAND PLANNING COMPONENTS

Crown land planning is a process which is continuous and ongoing. It involves inventory of land and resources, evaluation of capability and suitability, identification of demands and needs, the establishment of goals and objectives and consultation with local planning authorities.

The goals and objectives (Section III) of this Crown land plan were formulated after consideration of the Provincial Land Use Policies in conjunction with Provincial departmental sector goals and objectives. The Crown land allocation procedures, which designated the Crown lands to achieve these goals, utilized accepted basic land use planning concepts along with current Crown land management and administrative directives and guidelines.

A. PROVINCIAL LAND AND RESOURCE GOALS

The Provincial Land Use Policies form the overall framework for this plan through the guidance and direction they prescribe in the management of the Province's land resource. These policy statements identify general provincial land and resource goals.

The Provincial land and resource goals are:

1) To protect the present and future agricultural industry, to protect land for present and future food production and to foster growth and development in the agricultural industry.

2) To provide for orderly rural development and to reduce rural servicing costs by consolidating development.

3) To safeguard scarce recreational and scenic resources and to protect existing and future recreation areas against overuse and degradation of recreational resources.

4) To recognize the importance of key shorelands and to protect from erosion the integrity and usefulness of this finite resource for recreation, watertable retention requirements, to ensure the viability of critical environments and to ensure the right of public access to major waterways and waterbodies.

5) To ensure that significant land and resource areas are not adversely affected by adjacent land uses.

6) To protect areas critical to the existence and maintenance of rare and endangered flora and fauna and to protect significant natural features which characterize a region and to identify, preserve and protect heritage resources.

7) To maintain and promote economic opportunities, ecological diversity, existing natural resource values and populations and aesthetic qualities of the rural landscape associated with renewable resource utilization.

8) To protect life and property from natural hazards such as flooding and erosion, to maintain the natural capacity of streams to convey flood flows and to protect existing flood control works.

9) To maintain a high level of service and safety on the Province's highways, to protect the provincial investment in highways and to minimize disruption to local development in the future.

10) To protect aggregate and quarry mineral resources and to integrate these areas into the overall planning process.

This Crown land plan does not address provincial transportation, mineral or rural development goals. However, the plan will not preclude procurement of land for roads or limit mineral development or exploration subject to normal review and clearance procedures.

Aspects of schooling, local transportation systems, water supplies for domestic use, etc., are best addressed by local planning authorities more directly responsible to meeting local needs. Where potential conflicts in use occur or where Crown land allocations may impact on rural servicing costs, these issues will be addressed through consultation with the local authority (Council and/or Planning Board). Adjustments may then be made to the plan to address these concerns.

B. CONCEPTS

There are a number of basic concepts which are considered in the planning for Crown land. These concepts influence policy interpretation and Crown land allocation. Therefore, in optimizing Crown land and resource use and maintaining a high quality environment, the following apply:

1) The planning of Crown land is undertaken with consideration given to local needs. This is achieved through consultation with local planning authorities and recognition of the demands identified by government departments in servicing and consulting with their respective client groups.

2) Where there is significant public or private investment, the affected Crown lands are classified and allocated to uses which are in concert with or do not jeopardize the investment in either an economic or physical sense.

3) Current management practices on all Crown land include: the application of multiple land use principles; the protection and improvement of the land's long-term productive capacity; the minimization of erosion and other destructive processes; and the utilization of the land consistent with its inherent capabilities with due consideration given to intensive management.

   a) The application of a multiple land use concept, that is, the utilization of Crown land and resources by competing and complementary users in both time and space requires the identification of areas of compatible land uses wherever possible.

b) The capability and suitability of the land and water resource base for development is considered.

c) Classification of erosion-prone or relatively infertile lands to land uses which ultimately lead to a lower productivity of the land base is not acceptable.

d) In general, a minimum 25 percent of each quarter section is maintained in natural woody vegetation for a number of purposes.

4) Existing land uses and land use patterns are accounted for and considered.

5) In general, existing non-conforming uses on Crown land are accepted and will be allowed to continue until the existing commitment expires or a suitable alternative site for the use can be found.

6) Except where indicated, the plan will not preclude or limit future mineral extraction or exploration on Crown lands where approved by the Provincial Government.

7) The right of public access to Crown land and water for the purposes of sport angling, commercial fishing, hunting, trapping, outdoor recreation pursuits and general access is maintained in accordance with such acts, regulations and contracts in effect from time to time.

8) Future permanent development (i.e., residences, summer homes, cottages, commercial buildings, etc.) will be assessed for hazards such as flooding, erosion or bank instability. In general, development shall be subject to the following requirements, excepting under special economic and social circumstances.

a) All permanent development shall be located on land above the 100-year flood level. When it is not possible to estimate the 100-year flood level due to insufficient hydrometric data for the waterway, then an elevation of 1.5 metres (5.0 feet) above the high water mark will be used.

b) Land which may be eroded away within a period of 50 years shall be excluded from development unless it is demonstrated that the erosion process has been halted.

c) Development shall not be permitted on lands subject to bank instability, landslides, or subsidence.

d) Use of Crown land in water power reserves, control areas and licence areas must conform to the above or must not be required for water power purposes. Approval for development and use is required from Manitoba Natural Resources, Water Resources.

e) In order to minimize surface water quality degradation, development and use of surface water resources shall not exceed the carrying capacity.

9) The plan will not restrict the Province from entering or withdrawing Crown lands for utility rights-of-way, highways, roads, drains, etc., subject to normal clearance and approval procedures.

10) Sites, structures and areas of historical, architectural and/or archaeological significance are located on Crown land. Those sites identified now or in the future shall be protected from uses and activities that would endanger them until such time as appropriate mitigative measures (restoration, excavation, etc.) are determined.

C. MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Land management and administration does not direct land planning and land allocation but it does influence land use. Where concerns of potential land use conflict can be addressed through management and administration, remedial allocations are avoided. Some of the basic management and administrative factors which apply are:

1) For Crown lands under agricultural use the following apply:

a) The right of public access is in accordance with such acts, regulations and contracts that are in effect from time to time.

b) Access is guaranteed to quarry lease operations subject to compensation being negotiated relative to loss of privately owned improvements.

c) The right of the Province to enter a leased area and to withdraw lease rights on lands for utility rights-of-way, roads, etc., is guaranteed.

d) Lands having greater than nine percent slope must be maintained in native cover or permanent forage.

e) A buffer strip of natural vegetation from 45 to 90 metres wide must be left adjacent to all water courses and permanent waterbodies.

f) A buffer strip of woody vegetation not less than 45 metres in width should be retained within 90 metres of all municipal and provincial roads.

g) No wetland shall be drained or filled without approval.

h) Topsoil and leaf mat shall not be removed.

i) All livestock must be contained (e.g., fenced). Strips of 15 metres in width per lease can be cleared for fencelines.

j) Merchantable timber is subject to stumpage rates if it is marketable. The Crown retains the right to issue cutting rights to the public by way of timber sale and/or timber permit to harvest timber on Crown lands. The merchantable timber is subject to the payment of stumpage rates.

2) Survey monuments defining townships, section and quarter section corners shall not be destroyed.

3) Water quality shall not be adversely affected by Crown land uses. Activities and intensive shoreland developments that discharge pollutants shall be restricted in their location and it may be required that precautionary safeguards which mitigate the adverse effects of pollution be incorporated into the development. These activities and developments shall meet Manitoba's Surface Water Quality Objectives. Shorelands shall be protected from excessive erosion which might affect water quality.

4) Activities such as dumping, excavation, clearing, cultivation, or excessive grazing which would accelerate or promote dangerous erosion or bank instability will be prohibited.

5) Activities that may cause pollution under normal operating conditions or by accident should not be permitted in the groundwater pollution hazard area unless it can be proved by adequate field investigations that the proposed activities will not cause pollution of existing or potential groundwater supply in the area.

6) Groundwater consumption shall not exceed the total sustained yield of an aquifer. Wells shall be installed in a manner that will not have a detrimental effect on aquifers. Intensive development (e.g., subdivisions) and high capacity wells will be permitted only in areas where they will not cause a reduction in water supply for existing users.

7) Lakes, streams, creeks, etc., which are identified as significant fisheries habitat areas shall be protected. The use of Crown land adjacent to these waterways and particularly spawning sites and/or nursery areas shall be controlled and managed to minimize damage to fish stocks and fish habitat from siltation, nutrient loading, disturbance and water quality degradation. Manitoba's Surface Water Quality Objectives shall be used to ensure their protection. Management of these adjacent lands shall be in accordance with approved fish habitat protection guidelines and includes but is not limited to controlling the clearing, cultivation, timber harvesting, and development of sites to the water's edge, and maintaining or creating natural vegetation buffers of varying widths as required.

8) Sewage effluent discharges shall meet provincial standards. Flows required to flush and dilute waste waters and protect fish stocks shall be encouraged.

9) Stream crossing shall not adversely affect fish habitat or populations. Where crossings may affect fish habitat, the crossing should be designed and constructed with reference to "Recommended Fish Protection Procedures for Stream Crossings in Manitoba" prepared by Manitoba Natural Resources.

III. PLAN GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals and objectives outlined for Crown lands are basic to all areas of the Province. The degree to which these goals may be achieved or the economic or social impact they have will be determined by the amount of Crown land in a particular area, its dispersal, its capability and suitability for the use and development, present land use, and demands and commitments. By sector, the goals and objectives which this plan will address are:

A. AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the principal land use and industry of rural Agro-Manitoba. It is in the long-term interest of the Province to protect the agricultural industry. This means protecting not only the quality and the quantity of productive land, but protecting the ability of farmers to expand, diversify or change their operations in response to market demand. The principal goals are:

1) To protect agricultural land for present and future production and to foster growth and development in the agricultural industry.

2) To ensure conservation of the natural resources upon which agriculture is dependent.

COMMENT

About 12 percent of the Municipality is Crown land. Excepting the Lake Francis marsh area and part of the Inwood Wildlife Management Area, most of the remaining Crown land is under agricultural use.

The area around the Shoal Lakes and immediately east of the lakes contains the most significant proportion of Crown land. The lakes area has a low capability for agriculture, generally in the range of 5 through 7. The limiting factor to use is excess water which restricts agricultural use to natural grazing and hay production. Development potential is generally low. The area east of the lakes has a higher agricultural capability in the range of 4 to 5 with interspersed areas of lower capability lands (6's, 7's and organics). While the development potential is higher, the agricultural use is still limited to hay and grazing.

There is a large area along the western edge of the municipality set aside as Community pasture. However, only a small portion of the pasture is Crown land with the majority owned by the municipality.

B. FISHERIES

Harvesting and processing of fish caught by Manitoba commercial fishermen and the sport fishing enterprises serving residents and non-residents provide jobs, income and revenue. Additionally, the fish resource provides recreational opportunities along with the associated income and employment benefits to the service, retail and manufacturing sectors.

In order that these income and quality of life benefits can be sustained and enhanced the Fisheries goals are:

1) To recognize the need for fisheries management that will result in the greatest long-term benefit to Manitobans and ensure survival and improvement of fish stocks.

2) To establish and maintain a viable commercial and tourist fishing industry wherein participants can earn a reasonable return on their investment and time with limited social disruption.

3) To maintain and enhance angling opportunities for Manitobans to meet existing and future demands.

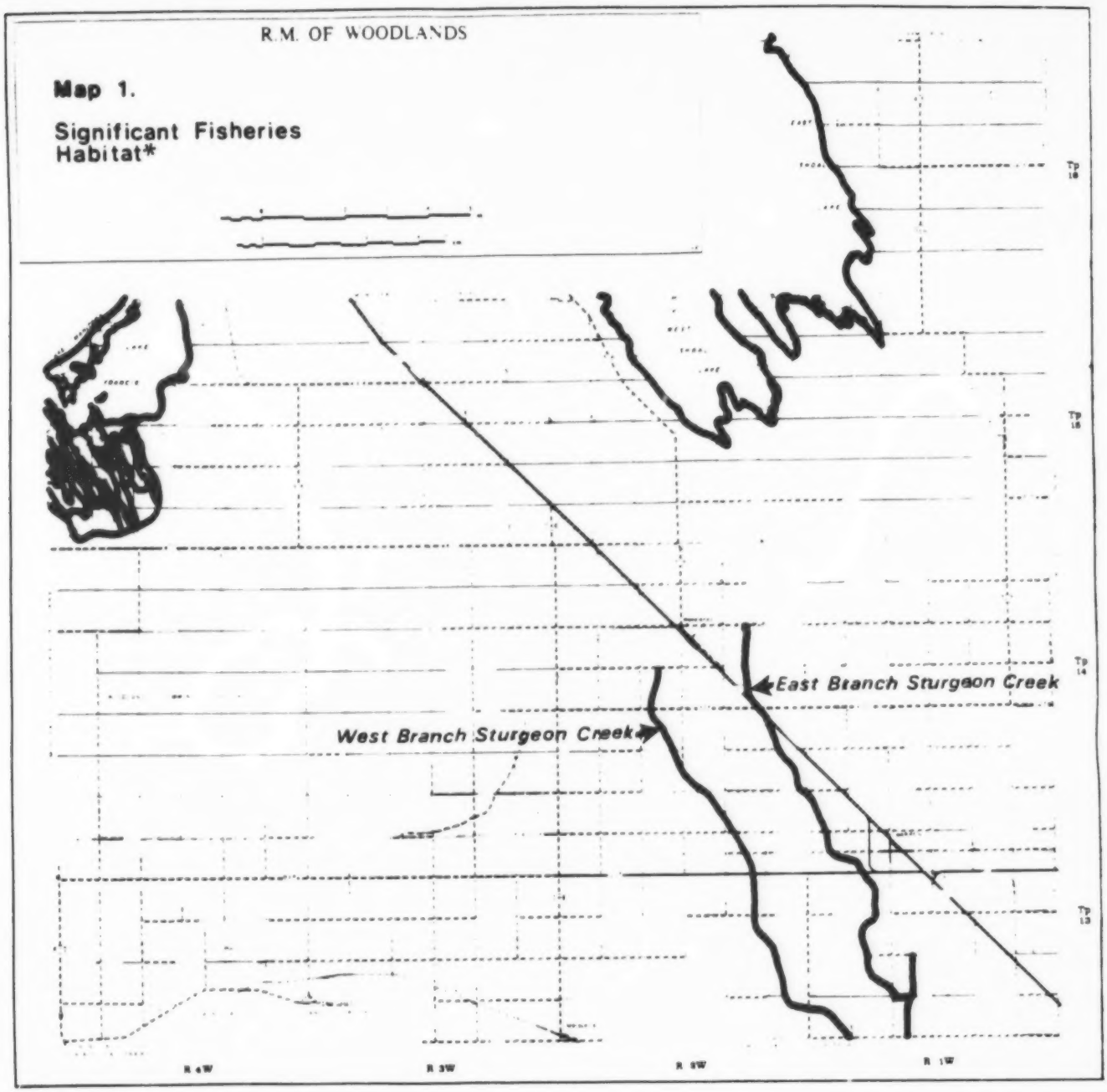
4) To provide and maintain sufficient fish stocks to support subsistence fishing.

5) To minimize the loss and degradation of habitat due to other competing and non-competing resource uses and to improve degraded habitat.

COMMENT

Lake Manitoba, Lake Saint Francis, East and West Shoal Lakes and the upper reaches of Sturgeon Creek are the most important areas from a fisheries perspective (Map 1). While sport angling is not a major consideration, there is a significant commercial fishing operation on Lake Manitoba which must be recognized and protected.

Activities adjacent to these waterbodies and waterways can adversely impact fish habitats and water quality. This plan recognizes and protects critical and significant habitat from adjacent Crown land uses in accordance with approved fish habitat protection guidelines and Manitoba's Surface Water Quality Objectives.



*Resource Allocation Working Group, Planning Report on Natural Resources, *RM of Woodlands*. Province of Manitoba, Natural Resources, Winnipeg. Technical Report 83-05.

C. FORESTRY

The forest industry contributes significant socio-economic benefits to the Province of Manitoba through the harvesting of Crown timber and the production of forest products, goods and services. It is anticipated that in the course of the next 20 years, the forest industry will continue to grow at the rate of about two to three percent per year. It is expected that the socio-economic benefits derived from this growth will continue at the same rate.

In order that these benefits can be achieved, Manitoba's forest land must be protected from fire, insects and disease, the most productive sites retained to produce future forests, land presently under forest not be further alienated to other incompatible uses, and forested lands managed in the most intensive manner possible. More specifically, the goals are:

1) To maintain a sufficient amount of highly productive Crown lands for long-term forest management purposes. Specifically, highly productive forest lands must be set aside as provincial forests. This will allow for investment by the Province in the necessary management to ensure that such lands provide forests on a continuing and sustained basis.

2) To intensify the management levels on those forest lands to achieve a higher level of productivity than when managed under natural conditions. Intensified management will involve the establishment of new stands on cutover lands utilizing genetically superior seedling stock and utilizing the most up-to-date stand establishment techniques. Subsequent to stand establishment, the intensity of management must be continued in a stand-tending program of forest fertilization, thinning and pruning. In instances where stand establishment has been by natural means, thinning and other silvicultural techniques will be required.

3) To intensify management of lands through a higher degree of protection of stands against the ravages of fire, insects and disease through enhanced fire and pest management programs. Higher levels of utilization will be required of the forest industry so that the greatest amount of fibre produced on a given area will be converted into useful forest products.

COMMENT

At the present time no Crown lands are actively being managed and administered for forestry purposes. The Municipality is outside the province's "wooded zone" where the vast majority of the commercial forest activity occurs, but lies closer to potential markets if hardwood utilization improves. For the Crown lands in the Municipality, the highest CLI capability class for forestry is 5. The rest of the Crown lands are classed 6 and 7 with the majority in class 7. Considering all land in farms (which includes Crown lands leased to

farmers) in the Municipality, woodlands comprise 20.6 percent of all land in farms and in Community Pasture. [1].

The Municipality is located in Forest Management Unit 02 of the Aspen Parkland Forest Section. The Forest Inventory was carried out during 1979 and 1980 to determine the location and extent of its forest resources. Further development of the forest resource requires industrial development and markets capable of utilizing the small-diameter hardwood species found in the Municipality.

D. HERITAGE RESOURCES

Heritage resources are any work of nature or of man that are of interest primarily for their prehistorical, historical, cultural, natural, scientific or aesthetic value including, but not limited to an artifact, paleontological object, prehistorical or historical site, skeletal remains, natural site, structure or object. These are important because they embody information which is essential to the understanding and appreciation of our society. Therefore, they should be managed so that the information is not irrevocably lost.

The principal goals of heritage resource management are:

1) To identify, protect and interpret significant sites, structures, themes, and events in history and prehistory in order to understand Manitoba's natural and human heritage.

2) To encourage awareness and continued use of heritage structures which illustrate unique or interesting architectural form and design and/or which are connected with historically significant individuals, groups, places, events or themes in Manitoba's development.

COMMENT

No comprehensive survey or review of the heritage resources of the Municipality or Crown lands therein has been completed.

Future inventories and study of the area will undoubtably locate areas of significance and these will be recognized and protected as deemed appropriate.

E. OUTDOOR RECREATION AND PARKS

Outdoor recreation opportunities are essential to the high quality of life which Manitobans presently enjoy. These activities also make an important contribution to the provincial economy. The provincial government, in conjunction with other levels of government and individual and private entrprise, is an important provider of outdoor recreation opportunities. Present trends suggest that the need for this management function will continue at a high level during the 1980s.

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1. Manitoba Natural Resources, Forestry Branch. Forest Inventory Data 1979 and 1980.

Fundamental to the development of recreational areas is the need to maintain a harmony with natural and man-made environments. Important recreation and resource areas such as waterways and shorelands, prime wildlife habitat, and natural, cultural and historic areas will be identified and protected with adjacent incompatible land and resource uses controlled.

The principal goals are:

1) To provide a variety of types and amounts of outdoor recreational opportunities for the pleasure and enjoyment of the citizens of Manitoba, both now and in the future.

2) To identify and preserve rare, scarce, or special forms of recreation in Manitoba.

3) To provide suitable park areas to allow and encourage the people of Manitoba to enjoy and appreciate each distinct natural landscape in the Province.

COMMENT

"The highest recreational potential of Crown lands in the Municipality is centered on the shorelands of Lake Francis (Lake Manitoba) and East and West Shoal Lakes.

The Lake Manitoba shorelands, including the Lake Francis shores, are important provincial outdoor recreation resources. Their proximity to Winnipeg and ready highway access has resulted in some development and use in specific areas. These Class 2 and 3 shorelands provide outstanding opportunities for bathing, camping and other forms of water-oriented recreation. These beach areas are, however, fragile environments and could be easily degraded by overuse. Large tracts of shoreland, however, are virtually unused and undeveloped. East Shoal Lake and West Shoal Lake are important for wildlife-oriented recreation (Class 4). There shoreland areas are environmentally sensitive to over-development and man's activities, and must be carefully conserved in order to maintain a quality environment.

The wildlife resources of the Municipality provide an unique and important opportunity, both for wildlife observation and, during the fall, intensive levels of waterfowl hunting. The whole southern portion of the area is significant but the most important areas are East and West Shoal Lakes, and the Lake Francis area. Goose hunting is very significant in the Shoal Lake area, in the cultivated fields to the south of the Shoal Lakes, and north of Grant's Lake. Deer hunting is a major recreational opportunity. It is estimated that approximately 4800 hunters, or about 15 percent of the Manitoba total, used Game Hunting Area 25A in 1981. A substantial portion of this hunting area is in the Municipality.

Non-consumptive, recreation use of wildlife is also significant in the whole area. Virtually all the cultivated areas stage waterfowl, notably Snow and Canada Geese during the spring and fall on such wetlands as Lake Francis Marsh and the Shoal Lakes.

Recreational and commercial trapping occurs throughout most of the Municipality".[1]

F. **WILDLIFE**

Wildlife species including birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians occupy various Manitoba environments. Besides its cultural and historical significance, Manitobans value and use the wildlife resource for food, income, recreation, eduction and science.

Wildlife is a renewable and replenishable resource. It is incumbent upon the Province, as resource steward, to ensure the provision of wildlife resources for Manitobans. Therefore, the principal goals are:

1) To ensure the provision of wildlife resources that will result in the greatest long-term benefit to Manitobans.

2) To ensure that wildlife populations and their habitats are protected from irreversible damage and that, subject to the effects of natural and approved man-made environmental changes, viable populations are maintained.

3) To maintain population levels of all wildlife species at levels sufficient to meet public demand, including but not limited to demand for: domestic use, recreational use, educational use and commercial use and to maintain, protect and enhance areas suitable for these activities.

4) To protect the integrity of the resource base and intended use of areas designated or proposed by the Province as wildlife management areas from incompatible and possibly damaging uses.

5) To mitigate where possible wildlife depredation damage.

COMMENT

The potential and importance of Crown land to wildlife in the Municipality has been well recognized. The Crown land in the Lake Francis area (northeastern extension of Delta Marsh) has long been considered of provincial, local and international significance from a waterfowl perspective. Similarly, East and West Shoal Lakes are important waterfowl areas, and considerable work and co-operation respecting the integration of agricultural and wildlife use in the area has occurred.

1Resource Allocation Working Group. 1983 Planning Report on Natural Resources: R.M. of Woodlands. Manitoba Natural Resources. Technical Report 83-05. Page 3.

The highest capability in the R.M. for waterfowl production is Class 4. However, those Crown lands around Lake Francis and East and West Shoal Lakes are Class 3 migration areas.

Relatively high nesting densities (and pair densities) for waterfowl may be found in the vicinity of East Shoal Lake, portions of West Shoal Lake and Lake Francis marsh. Significant numbers of ducks use the Lake Francis marsh and the Shoal Lakes for moulting and during the migration period. Canada geese and Snow geese are both found by the thousands in the Municipality during the spring and fall migrations. The Shoal Lakes in particular are noted for their fall goose populations.

The Lake Francis also provides excellent habitat for furbearers, sharp-tailed grouse and non-game species. East and West Shoal Lakes are also important breeding sites for non-game species and are particularly critical for white pelicans and double-crested cormorants.

A portion of the Inwood Wildlife Management Area is to be found in the northeast corner of the Municipality. This portion comprises four square miles of primarily wooded cover alternating with grassland and marshland.

IV. CROWN LAND USE CLASSIFICATIONS

The Crown lands in the Rural Municipality of Woodlands have been classified into 12 categories. They are (Map 2):

A. Community Pasture

B. Wildlife Management Area

C. Agriculture-Native Environment Lands Co-Major

D. Agriculture Dominant-Native Environment Lands Minor

E. Agriculture-Native Environment Lands Co-Major and Mineral Extraction

F. Wildlife and Agriculture-Native Environment Lands Co-Major

G. Wildlife

H. Wildlife Dominant-Agriculture Minor

I. Recreation Intensive Use/Development Reserve.

J. Other Intensive Use.

K. Utility Site

L. Urban Use.

A. Community Pasture: Classification CP: As Shown on Map 2.

PRESENT CONDITION:

The Woodlands Community Pasture is located in Townships 13 & 14, Ranges 3 & 4 W. Provincial Roads #227 & 111 border the pasture on its north and south boundaries. The pasture was established in 1943 and comprises about 20,960 acres. This includes about 17,080 acres of municipal land which is leased to the Province for a specified term.

The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA) manages the community pasture program in Manitoba. PFRA provides the development and management expenses of the pasture while the Province acquires the necessary land. Manitoba Agriculture, Agriculture Crown Lands is responsible for the Province's activities.

The pasture provides off-farm grazing for local residents in the community. Patrons are charged a user fee to recover the annual operating costs of the pasture. In addition, a municipal levy is also assessed to each patron.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

To provide areas for grazing by the local farming community. Additionally, to utilize fragile lands and to manage them as effectively as possible for agricultural purposes where appropriate.

The intent of this classification is to identify those lands which have been officially set aside for agricultural use and those pending order-in-council for the Community Pasture.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

1. Community Pasture - CP

The management and operation of the Woodlands Community Pasture is the responsibility of P.F.R.A., Government of Canada, in conjunction with Manitoba Agriculture, Agricultural Crown Lands. The management of this Community Pasture shall be guided by the following:

1a) The Province of Manitoba in conjunction with the Government of Canada will maintain the community pasture for the use of the local community.

B. Wildlife Management Area: Classification WW: As Shown on Map 2.

PRESENT CONDITION:

There is one Wildlife Management Area located in the R.M.: the Inwood W.M.A. Located along the boundary between the R.M. of Woodlands and the L.G.D. of Armstrong, the WMA includes land in both municipalities.

Inwood W.M.A. is about 6,720 acres in size, of which four sections (2,560 acres) are located in Woodlands. The area is primarily wooded cover alternating with grassland and marsh. The primary purpose of the W.M.A. is to preserve habitat for white-tailed deer and ruffed grouse.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

The principal objective is to maintain appropriate areas for the management and conservation of wildlife in the Province.

This classification identifies those lands which have been set aside for wildlife habitat preservation, maintenance and enhancement through order-in-council designation as Wildlife Management Area.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

Wildlife Management Area - WW

The management of Wildlife Management Areas is the responsibility of Manitoba Natural Resources, Wildlife. Specific management aims may change over time, but in general the following guidelines apply:

a) The Province of Manitoba will maintain the Wildlife Management Area for the preservation and maintenance of wildlife and wildlife habitat.

b) These lands are not available for agricultural development because of their importance as habitat. These areas are to remain as they occur in nature, though habitat improvement is not excluded.

c) These lands may be available for limited agricultural activities, haying, and beekeeping, as determined by management requirements and at the discretion of the Wildlife Branch.

d) Other general land uses will be restricted to those which are supportive and compatible with the intent of the classification. For example, these lands are available for hiking, cross-country skiing, bird watching, nature photography, berry and mushroom picking, etc.

C. Agriculture-Native Environment Lands Co-Major: Classification AN: As Shown on Map 2.

PRESENT CONDITION:

Approximately 12,000 acres of Crown land have been classified for agricultural use. These lands in general have a low to moderate agricultural capability and development and intensity of use is restricted.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

In recognition of the land's basic inherent capability, and the importance of integrating agriculture and natural resources, areas should be delineated for the mutual benefit of agriculture and natural resources.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

3. Agriculture-Native Environment Lands Co-Major - AN

To integrate agricultural and natural resources production, protection and utilization in a mutually compatible manner, the following apply:

3a) These Crown lands are available for agricultural use, but management, use and intensity of use will be keeping with the interests of both agriculture and resources. Management is the joint responsibility of the two Departments.

3b) Administration of agricultural leases is the responsibility of the Agricultural Crown Lands Branch.

3c) Depending on management concerns for these quarter sections, hay, grazing or some cultivation may be allowed. They are available for long term commitment to agriculture. Development may be allowed, but is limited to a maximum of 40 percent of the parcel size to protect some of the existing native vegetation for a number of purposes. Allowable development will be decided on a parcel by parcel basis.

3d) Other general land uses may be permitted if compatible with the basic intent of the classification.

D. Agriculture Dominant-Native Environment Lands Minor: Classification A: Shown on Map 2.

PRESENT CONDITION:

Only three Crown land parcels have been identified as Agriculture Dominant in the Municipality.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

To identify those lands for which a higher agricultural development potential is evident given land capability.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

4. Agriculture Dominant-Native Environment Lands Minor - A

The policies for this category of Crown land and those for the previous one (AN) are very similar. The major difference is the amount of development which is permitted. This category of use allows more land clearing for agricultural use.

The following policies apply:

4a) These Crown lands are generally available for a full range of agricultural uses and intensity of use. Agricultural development and land clearing is allowed. However, the specific use, intensity and management will be specified on a parcel-by-parcel basis.

4b) Administration of agricultural leases and permits is the responsibility of Agricultural Crown Lands.

4c) Manitoba Natural Resources will consider and recommend the appropriate management of any site which requires special management, as it may affect resource interests.

4d) Other general land uses of the Crown land within this Classification may be permitted if compatible with the basic intent of the Classification.

E. Agriculture-Native Environment Lands Co-Major and Mineral Extraction: Classification AN/M: As Shown on Map 2

PRESENT CONDITION:

There are five specific locations where a valuable gravel deposit has been identified on Crown lands in the municipality. As aggregate (gravel) resources of the municipality are limited, these deposits need to be protected from conflicting land uses. General agricultural use is considered an appropriate secondary use pending mineral extraction and may be continued subsequent to pit rehabilitation, if appropriate, although other uses may be more appropriate depending on the rehabilitation plan.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

Deposits of aggregate are in demand and need to be protected. The objectives of this classification are to identify these deposits and protect them for present and future local and provincial construction needs. Specifically, the intent is to ensure that the land is not allocated in such a way as to impede subsequent gravel extractions and that the land is returned to practical and appropriate uses with rehabilitation.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

5. Agricultue-Native Environment Lands Co-Major and Mineral Extraction - AN/M

To protect the Province's valuable aggregate resources the following policies apply, recognizing that mining will be a transitional and interim land use.

5a) Pending depletion of the deposit, the primary use of these Crown lands is for mineral extraction.

5b) Agriculture is the permitted secondary use pending deposit development and is the preferred use upon pit rehabilitation, if practical.

5c) Administration and management of the aggregate resources is the responsibility of Manitoba Energy and Mines subject to appropriate consultation with Manitoba Natural Resources and Agriculture on the preparation and implementation of a rehabilitation plan.

5d) Administration of agriculture leases and permits is the responsibility of Manitoba Agriculture.

5e) Prior to aggregate extraction, these lands are available for agricultural use, however, management, use and intensity of use will be in keeping with the interests of agriculture and resources. Management will be a joint responsibility.

Depending on the management concerns, these lands may be available for hay, grazing or some cultivation. They are also available for long term commitment to agriculture recognizing that the commitment may be cancelled at any time to facilitate aggregate extraction. Agricultural development will be restricted as appropriate.

5f) Conflicting land uses are not permitted, including but not limited to farmsteads, residential use, road and utility corridors.

F. Wildlife and Agriculture-Native Environment Lands Co-Major: Classification W/AN: As Shown on Map 2.

PRESENT CONDITION:

The area immediately adjacent to East and West Shoal Lakes has been identified for dual classification recognizing both its wildlife and recreational value, and historic and present agricultural use.

This area is a Class 3 migration area for waterfowl and Class 4 wildlife oriented recreational area. Its agricultural capability is low and in general is limited to native agricultural production. The predominant capabilities are Class 6 and 7. Agricultural development is limited and for the most part no new development is permitted.

Considerable agricultural and wildlife use integration has occurred in this area with a co-operative approach to habitat and agricultural management. Although this area has relatively high recreational capability, the area is not classed for recreation as the use would be wildlife oriented. However, the recreational value of this area is recognized and will be protected.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

To protect areas for the mutual benefit of wildlife and agriculture which recognize basic land capability, existing use and past management efforts directed at agricultural and habitat management integretation.

The major difference between the objectives of this category and those of the agricultural/environment lands classification is the emphasis on recognizing this areas value as a provincial waterfowl area. In respect of achieving this objective, policies similar to the general agricultural Crown land base are appropriate.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

6. Wildlife and Agriculture-Native Environment Lands Co-Major - W/AN

In respect of achieving the objectives of integretated habitat and agricultural management, the following applies:

6a) These Crown lands are available for agricultural use, however, management, use and intensity of use will be in keeping with the interests of agriculture and waterfowl habitat management.

6b) Administration of agricultural leases is the responsibility of Agricultural Crown lands. Management of the lands, however, is a joint responsibility involving Manitoba Natural Resources.

6c) Depending on the management concerns for waterfowl, hay and/or grazing may be allowed. These lands are available for long-term commitment to agriculture. Agricultural development may be allowed but will be restricted to protect the waterfowl interests in the area.

6d) Other general land uses may be permitted if compatible with the basic intent of the classification.

G. Wildlife: Classification W: As Shown on Map 2.

PRESENT CONDITION:

The entire marsh area of Lake Francis, which is the northeastern extension of Delta Marsh, has been identified as being a wetland of provincial and local significance. The marsh is important to waterfowl as a production, moulting and staging area and provides excellent habitat for aquatic furbearers and non-game species. In addition to these values the marsh provides many recreational opportunities.

A very large portion of the marsh is water and most of the Crown lands classified for wildlife are part of the marsh complex.

The land areas classified for wildlife are generally peripherial and adjacent to the waterbodies. The predominant soil type is marsh, CLI Class 7 for agricultural, Class 3 for waterfowl.

Although these Crown lands have a similar CLI classification (3) for waterfowl and recreation (wildlife-related pursuits), these lands have been classified as wildlife lands. However, recreational values are however recognized.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

Wildlife populations in Manitoba are under continuous and increasing pressure from competing land uses and developments which reduce or degrade the availability and quality of habitat. Additionally, there is concern regarding the problem of crop depredation in the vicinity of the marsh.

The principal objectives are:

a) to protect high capability wildlife habitat,

b) to identify and protect recognized significant wildllife areas,

c) to protect, recognize and integrate complementary recreational land use activities, and

d) to mitigate the problem of wildlife crop depredation.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

7. Wildlife - W

Management of these Crown lands is the responsibility of Manitoba Natural Resources. Specific management and administrative aims may change over time, but in general, the following apply:

7a) These lands are not available for development because of their importance as habitat or lure crop. These areas are to remain as they occur in nature, although habitat improvement or lure crop establishment are not excluded.

7b) These lands will only be available for controlled haying or other non-intensive uses (i.e., beekeeping) if the use does not interfere with the wildlife objectives for any particular parcel. Approval of any use will be at the discretion of the Wildlife Branch. The physical nature of these lands and the associated access problems would normally exclude any agricultural use.

7c) Other general land uses will be restricted to those which are supportive and compatible with the intent of the classification, e.g., lure crops. Complementary recreational pursuits are allowed, for example, hiking, canoeing, cross-country skiing, bird watching, hunting, nature photography, etc.

H. Wildlife Dominant-Agriculture Minor: Classification WA: As Shown on Map 2.

PRESENT CONDITION:

Approximately 5,000 acres of Crown land have been identified as being of significance as wildlife habitat (CLI 3) but providing a certain amount of agricultural production. These Crown lands are part of the Lake Francis marsh complex and are generally located south and east of the major waterbodies. The predominant soil type is marsh, CLI Class 7 for agriculture. Although a few parcels are Classed 5-6, there are problems of excess water.

The principal agricultural use is cutting of native hay.

As with the Crown lands classed wildlife, these Crown lands have a similar CLI classification (3) for wildlife (waterfowl) and recreation. The recreational value of these lands is recognized.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

In addition to the protection of the water component of waterfowl habitat, it is equally important that adequate cover for nesting ducks be provided. Areas of relatively undisturbed natural vegetation equal in size and adjacent to the wetland areas are considered ideal for nesting purposes. In recognition of the importance of this waterfowl/wildlife resource, the basic inherent land capabilities and historic secondary use, areas must be delineated which emphasize waterfowl/wildlife but allow for some agricultural use. Additionally, there is concern regarding the problem of crop depredation in the vicinity of the marsh.

The principal objectives are:

a) to protect high capability wildlife habitat and to identify and protect significant wildlife areas,

b) to protect, recognize and integrate complementary recreational land use activities,

c) to recognize existing agricultural use and potential, and

d) to mitigate the problem of wildlife crop depredation.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

8. Wildlife Dominant-Agriculture Minor - WA

To protect wildlife habitat, wildlife populations and recreational values but allow for some agricultural use, the following apply:

8a) In general, these lands are available for some controlled agricultural use. The use will generally be limited to the cutting of native hay. Restrictions respecting time and location of harvesting to protect waterfowl nesting cover etc. are appropriate.

8b) The management is generally the responsibility of Manitoba Natural Resources, but administration of the allowed agricultural use remains the responsibility of Manitoba Agriculture.

8c) These lands are not available for long-term commitment to the secondary use (agriculture) because of their importance to wildlife and recreation.

8d) Habitat improvement is not excluded. Generally, these areas are to remain as they occur in nature, although lure crop establishment and maintenance is allowed.

8e) Other general land uses will be restricted to those which are supportive and compatible with the intent of the classification. Complementary recreational pursuits are allowed, such as hiking, canoeing, cross-country skiing, bird watching, hunting, nature photography, etc.

I. Recreation Intensive Use/Development Reserve: Classification RM/D: As Shown on Map 2.

PRESENT CONDITION:

There is only one relatively small parcel of Crown land which has been identified and designated for future intensive recreation use. Generally described as part N 1/2 of 30-15-04W, the parcel is Lake Manitoba shoreland. The recreational capability is Class 2.

While this area may have some development potential from a cottaging perspective, it is considered more appropriately suited to day-use non-permanent (camping type) development. Much of the shoreland between the two lakes in this municipality is privately owned, and this parcel of Crown land is the only suitable Lake Manitoba shore area which could provide a site for general public access to the lake within a properly planned recreational development.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

The principal objectives are to identify and protect for future recreational development those Crown lands which have a high suitability/ capability for sustained intensive recreational development and use.

This classification also recognizes the importance of shorelands and protects the integrity and usefulness of these finite resources. The intent is to protect those significant Crown shorelands and adjacent areas for present and future intensive recreational development and use.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

9. Recreation Intensive Use/Development Reserve - RM/D

9a) These Crown lands are not available for intensive recreational use or commitment at this time.

9b) Release of these sites for recreational development will be determined by Manitoba Natural Resources and the Crown Land Classification Committee, in conjunction with local planning authorities.

9c) Pending release of these sites from development reserve status, informal general land uses compatible with its ultimate use may be considered as determined by Manitoba Natural Resources. No use or commitment is allowed which will jeopardize its potential to maximize or sustain long-term intensive recreational developments.

9d) Upon release of this site from development reserve status the following policies/guidelines shall apply and the parcel shall be re-classified as Recreation Intensive Use.

i) Administration and management of the delineated area is the responsibility of Manitoba Natural Resources.

ii) Intensive recreational development limited to organized camping and day use facilities is appropriate subject to site suitability and management considerations. Scattered recreational development, residential development and cottaging are generally considered inappropriate.

iii) Any proposed recreational development must conform to the standards, regulations and development policies of the local planning authority and Manitoba Natural Resources.

iv) Other uses may be considered if considered appropriate by Manitoba Natural Resources.

J. Other Intensive Use: Classification XM: As Shown on Map 2.

PRESENT CONDITION:

One parcel of Crown land, Pt. NW 21-14-1W has been classified as Other Intensive Use.

This parcel is presently vacant, however it ..as been reserved as a possible future church site.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

To identify lands reserved for community type uses.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

10. Other Intensive Use - XM

10a) This parcel shall be administered by Manitoba Natural Resources.

10b) This site is available for community type uses.

10c) Any change in proposed use (church site) must be approved by the Municipal Council.

K. Utility Site: Classification UT: As Shown on Map 2.

PRESENT CONDITION:

There are a number of small parcels of Provincial and Crown Corporation land associated with drains, roads, trails or powerlines occurring in the Municipality. Normally all such parcels are transferred to the authority responsible for the utility site.

Not all such parcels are identified in this plan but nonetheless are covered by this policy.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

To identify, designate and protect public investments in roads, trails, drains, etc.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

11. Utility Site - UT

The following shall apply:

11a) The management and administration of these sites shall be in accordance with their specific purpose by Manitoba Natural Resources and the agency responsible for the utility.

11b) Secondary uses, such as hay cutting, may be permitted if compatible with the purpose of the site and with the approval of agency responsible for the utility.

L. Urban Use: Classification U: As Shown on Map 2.

PRESENT CONDITION:

Crown land parcels may occur within the boundaries of unincorporated and incorporated towns and villages within the plan area. The area in and around existing communities and settlements is influenced by and often required for urban land uses.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

The principal concern is to recognize that Crown lands may be within existing towns and villages and to ensure that the use of these lands is consistent with the urban government.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

12. Urban Use - U

To ensure that Crown land use is consistent with the effective and efficient provision of municipal services, the following guidelines apply:

12a) These Crown lands shall be administered by Manitoba Natural Resources.

12b) These sites are available for a variety of urban uses provided the use is consistent with any approved plan for the town or village.

12c) The local planning authority shall determine whether any proposed use of Crown land within the boundaries of the town or village conforms to the approved plan.

12d) In the absence of an approved plan for a town or village, the local authority shall determine whether any proposed use is consistent and compatible with the local urban environment.

V. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

The Crown land plan identifies the major classifications for Crown land. There may be other site specific uses which are not indicated in the plan. Recognition of this fact is important as some specific allocations, (residences, for example) may not be indicated but are nonetheless protected by the very nature of the legal commitment to individuals through the leasing and permitting process of Crown lands.

Site specific uses, that is, most land uses occurring on Crown land utilizing less than 16 hectares (40 acres), which are not shown in the plan, will be listed in Appendix 1 as considered appropriate.

VI. GENERAL PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

A. Plan Approval and Review

Plan approval and any subsequent approval of amendments to the plan shall be by the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet.

Existing policy and procedure for plan and amendment approval require consultation with local planning authorities. Additionally, full review and approval by provincial government departments and agencies through the Interdepartmental Planning Board is also required.

This plan shall be reviewed at such time as the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet or the Crown Land Classification Committee considers it necessary or when the Local Planning Authority is reviewing its Development Plan or 5 years after coming into effect of the plan or from the last review, as the case may be.

The Crown Land Classification Committee is responsible for ensuring that future plan reviews, proposed amendments and classification appeals are processed and implemented as per approved policy and procedure.

B. Land Use Implementation

The land use intent as outlined in this Provincial Crown Land Plan shall be carried out through the application of the "Interdepartmental Operational Crown Land Plan" prepared for the area.

Operational Crown Lands Plans are prepared, amended and approved by the Crown Land Classification Committee. Appeals to operational plans shall also be directed to the Crown Land Classification Committee, with the Provincial Land Use Committee being the final authority.

These Operational Plans shall:

a) be consistent with and carry out the intent of this Plan, and

b) identify in map format the permitted uses and intensity of use for the parcels of Crown land in the area.

The approval of this Provincial Crown land plan does not require the Province of Manitoba to undertake any proposal therein suggested or outlined but no undertaking or development within the plan area affected by this Crown land plan shall be carried out that is inconsistent or at variance with the proposals or policies set out in this Crown land plan.

C. Land Use Administration

The use of Crown land is administered through instruments such as leases, permits, contracts, agreements, etc., which are issued by the Crown to individuals, corporations, etc., or declared by the Crown through Orders-in-Council.

Most of the Crown land outside of Order-in-Council areas (i.e., Crown land not included in Community Pastures, Provincial Parks, Provincial Forests, and Wildlife Management Areas) is administered by the authority of the Crown Lands Act. This Act is administered by Manitoba Natural Resources, Lands, with certain specified sections being the responsibility of Manitoba Agriculture, Agricultural Crown Lands.

These contracts, leases, permits, agreements, etc., must be in conformity with this Plan and the Interdepartmental Operational Crown Land Plan.

APPENDIX 1. Site Specific Crown Land Classifications

None

RECORD OF AMENDMENTS

Map 2. Provincial Crown Land Plan, May, 1987.

CP Community Pasture

WW Wildlife Management Area

A Agriculture Dominant - Native Environment Lands Minor

AN Agriculture - Native Environment Lands Co-Major

AN/M Agriculture - Native Environment Lands Co-Major and Mineral Extraction

W/AN Wildlife and Agriculture - Native Environment Lands Co-Major

W Wildlife

WA Wildlife Dominant - Agriculture Minor

RM/D Recreation Intensive Use/Development Reserve

UT Utility Site

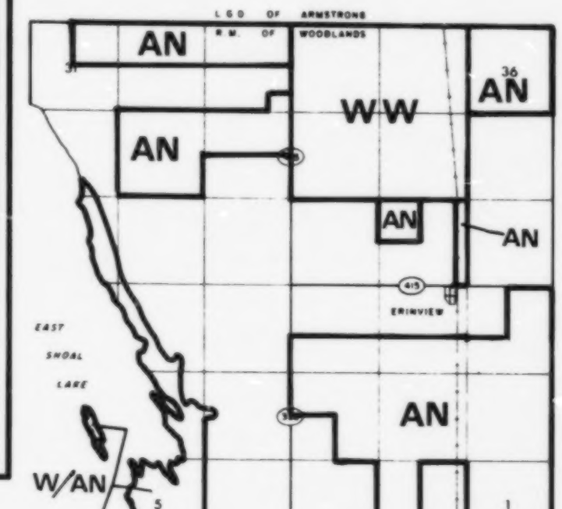
U Urban Use

XM Other Intensive Use

R.M. WOODLANDS

0 1 2 3 4 5 km

0 1 2 3 4 mi



see enlargement

AN

AN/M

AN

AN

A

AN

A

CP

AN

CP

AN

AN/M

AN

AN

AN/M

XM

WOODLANDS

WARREN

LONG LAKE

REABURN

ST FRANCOIS XAVIER

MARQUETTE

R.M. OF WOODLANDS

R.M. OF ROSSER

R.M. OF PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

Tp. 15

Tp. 14

Tp. 13

R. 4W

R. 3W

R. 2W

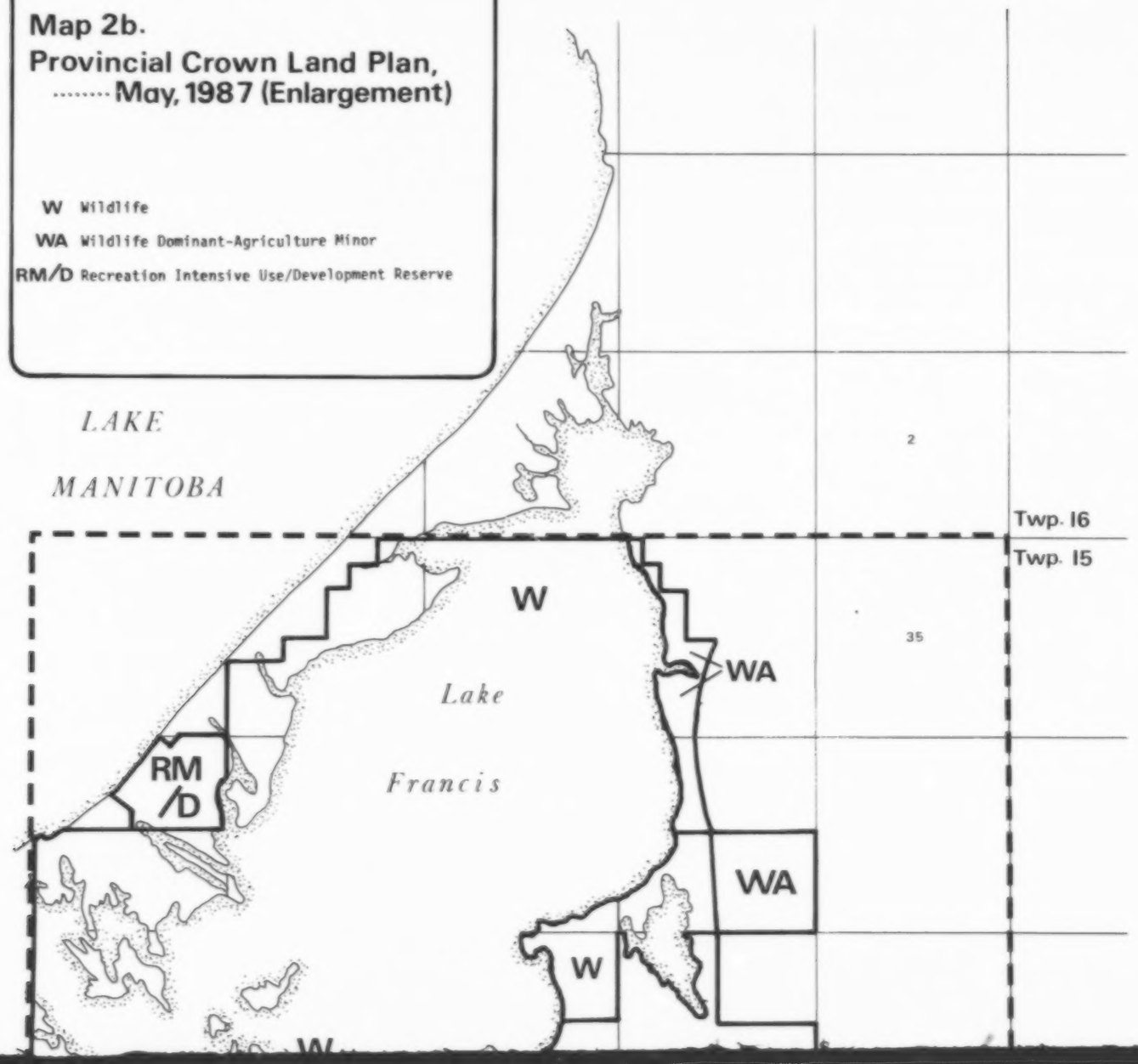
R. 1W

Map 2b.
Provincial Crown Land Plan,
..... May, 1987 (Enlargement)

W Wildlife

WA Wildlife Dominant-Agriculture Minor

RM/D Recreation Intensive Use/Development Reserve



MANITOBA

Twp. 16

Twp. 15

35

W

WA

Lake

Francis

RM
/D

WA

W

W

WA

Bruce
W
Lake

6

WA

2

411

Twp. 15

R. 5 W. R.4W

Twp. 14

31